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(54) Title: NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides novel nucleic acids, novel polypeptide sequences encoded by these nucleic acids and uses thereof.

NOVEL NUCLEIC ACIDS AND POLYPEPTIDES**1. TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention provides novel polynucleotides and proteins encoded by such 5 polynucleotides, along with uses for these polynucleotides and proteins, for example in therapeutic, diagnostic and research methods.

2. BACKGROUND

Technology aimed at the discovery of protein factors (including *e.g.*, cytokines, such as 10 lymphokines, interferons, CSFs, chemokines, and interleukins) has matured rapidly over the past decade. The now routine hybridization cloning and expression cloning techniques clone novel polynucleotides "directly" in the sense that they rely on information directly related to the discovered protein (*i.e.*, partial DNA/amino acid sequence of the protein in the case of hybridization cloning; activity of the protein in the case of expression cloning). More recent 15 "indirect" cloning techniques such as signal sequence cloning, which isolates DNA sequences based on the presence of a now well-recognized secretory leader sequence motif, as well as various PCR-based or low stringency hybridization-based cloning techniques, have advanced the state of the art by making available large numbers of DNA/amino acid sequences for proteins that are known to have biological activity, for example, by virtue of their secreted nature in the 20 case of leader sequence cloning, by virtue of their cell or tissue source in the case of PCR-based techniques, or by virtue of structural similarity to other genes of known biological activity.

Identified polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences have numerous applications in, for example, diagnostics, forensics, gene mapping; identification of mutations responsible for genetic disorders or other traits, to assess biodiversity, and to produce many other types of data 25 and products dependent on DNA and amino acid sequences.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The compositions of the present invention include novel isolated polypeptides, novel 30 isolated polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, including recombinant DNA molecules, cloned genes or degenerate variants thereof, especially naturally occurring variants such as allelic variants, antisense polynucleotide molecules, and antibodies that specifically recognize one or more epitopes present on such polypeptides, as well as hybridomas producing such antibodies.

The compositions of the present invention additionally include vectors, including expression 35 vectors, containing the polynucleotides of the invention, cells genetically engineered to contain such polynucleotides and cells genetically engineered to express such polynucleotides.

lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.

A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population.

- 5 Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.

Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

- Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent 10 chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Marguiles, E. M. Shevach, W. Strober; Pub. Greene Publishing Associates 15 and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 6.12, Measurement of alpha and beta Chemokines 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub et al. J. Clin. Invest. 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind et al. APMIS 103:140-146, 1995; Muller et al Eur. J. Immunol. 25:1744-1748; Gruber et al. J. of Immunol. 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston et al. J. of Immunol. 153:1762-1768, 1994.

20 **4.10.10 HEMOSTATIC AND THROMBOLYTIC ACTIVITY**

- A polypeptide of the invention may also be involved in hemostasis or thrombolysis or thrombosis. A polynucleotide of the invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such attributes. Compositions may be useful in treatment of various coagulation disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events 25 in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other causes. A composition of the invention may also be useful for dissolving or inhibiting formation of thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as, for example, infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke).

Therapeutic compositions of the invention can be used in the following:

- 30 Assay for hemostatic and thrombolytic activity include, without limitation, those described in: Linet et al., J. Clin. Pharmacol. 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick et al., Thrombosis Res. 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey et al., Fibrinolysis 5:71-79 (1991); Schaub, Prostaglandins 35:467-474, 1988.

35 **4.10.11 CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY**

Polypeptides of the invention may be involved in cancer cell generation, proliferation or metastasis. Detection of the presence or amount of polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention may be useful for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of one or more types of cancer. For example, the presence or increased expression of a polynucleotide/polypeptide of the invention 5 may indicate a hereditary risk of cancer, a precancerous condition, or an ongoing malignancy. Conversely, a defect in the gene or absence of the polypeptide may be associated with a cancer condition. Identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with cancer or a predisposition to cancer may also be useful for diagnosis or prognosis.

Cancer treatments promote tumor regression by inhibiting tumor cell proliferation, 10 inhibiting angiogenesis (growth of new blood vessels that is necessary to support tumor growth) and/or prohibiting metastasis by reducing tumor cell motility or invasiveness. Therapeutic compositions of the invention may be effective in adult and pediatric oncology including in solid phase tumors/malignancies, locally advanced tumors, human soft tissue sarcomas, metastatic cancer, including lymphatic metastases, blood cell malignancies including multiple myeloma, 15 acute and chronic leukemias, and lymphomas, head and neck cancers including mouth cancer, larynx cancer and thyroid cancer, lung cancers including small cell carcinoma and non-small cell cancers, breast cancers including small cell carcinoma and ductal carcinoma, gastrointestinal cancers including esophageal cancer, stomach cancer, colon cancer, colorectal cancer and polyps associated with colorectal neoplasia, pancreatic cancers, liver cancer, urologic cancers including 20 bladder cancer and prostate cancer, malignancies of the female genital tract including ovarian carcinoma, uterine (including endometrial) cancers, and solid tumor in the ovarian follicle, kidney cancers including renal cell carcinoma, brain cancers including intrinsic brain tumors, neuroblastoma, astrocytic brain tumors, gliomas, metastatic tumor cell invasion in the central nervous system, bone cancers including osteomas, skin cancers including malignant melanoma, 25 tumor progression of human skin keratinocytes, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, hemangiopericytoma and Karposi's sarcoma.

Polypeptides, polynucleotides, or modulators of polypeptides of the invention (including inhibitors and stimulators of the biological activity of the polypeptide of the invention) may be administered to treat cancer. Therapeutic compositions can be administered in therapeutically 30 effective dosages alone or in combination with adjuvant cancer therapy such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, thermotherapy, and laser therapy, and may provide a beneficial effect, e.g. reducing tumor size, slowing rate of tumor growth, inhibiting metastasis, or otherwise improving overall clinical condition, without necessarily eradicating the cancer.

The composition can also be administered in therapeutically effective amounts as a 35 portion of an anti-cancer cocktail. An anti-cancer cocktail is a mixture of the polypeptide or

modulator of the invention with one or more anti-cancer drugs in addition to a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for delivery. The use of anti-cancer cocktails as a cancer treatment is routine. Anti-cancer drugs that are well known in the art and can be used as a treatment in combination with the polypeptide or modulator of the invention include: Actinomycin D,

- 5 Aminoglutethimide, Asparaginase, Bleomycin, Busulfan, Carboplatin, Carmustine, Chlorambucil, Cisplatin (cis-DDP), Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine HCl (Cytosine arabinoside), Dacarbazine, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin HCl, Doxorubicin HCl, Estramustine phosphate sodium, Etoposide (V16-213), Flouxuridine, 5-Fluorouracil (5-Fu), Flutamide, Hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide), Ifosfamide, Interferon Alpha-2a, Interferon Alpha-2b, Leuprolide acetate
10 (LHRH-releasing factor analog), Lomustine, Mechlorethamine HCl (nitrogen mustard), Melphalan, Mercaptopurine, Mesna, Methotrexate (MTX), Mitomycin, Mitoxantrone HCl, Octreotide, Plicamycin, Procarbazine HCl, Streptozocin, Tamoxifen citrate, Thioguanine, Thiotepa, Vinblastine sulfate, Vincristine sulfate, Amsacrine, Azacitidine, Hexamethylmelamine, Interleukin-2, Mitoguazone, Pentostatin, Semustine, Teniposide, and Vindesine sulfate.

15 In addition, therapeutic compositions of the invention may be used for prophylactic treatment of cancer. There are hereditary conditions and/or environmental situations (e.g. exposure to carcinogens) known in the art that predispose an individual to developing cancers. Under these circumstances, it may be beneficial to treat these individuals with therapeutically effective doses of the polypeptide of the invention to reduce the risk of developing cancers.

20 *In vitro* models can be used to determine the effective doses of the polypeptide of the invention as a potential cancer treatment. These *in vitro* models include proliferation assays of cultured tumor cells, growth of cultured tumor cells in soft agar (see Freshney, (1987) Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique, Wiley-Liss, New York, NY Ch 18 and Ch 21), tumor systems in nude mice as described in Giovanella et al., J. Natl. Can. Inst., 52: 921-30
25 (1974), mobility and invasive potential of tumor cells in Boyden Chamber assays as described in Pilkington et al., Anticancer Res., 17: 4107-9 (1997), and angiogenesis assays such as induction of vascularization of the chick chorioallantoic membrane or induction of vascular endothelial cell migration as described in Ribatta et al., Intl. J. Dev. Biol., 40: 1189-97 (1999) and Li et al., Clin. Exp. Metastasis, 17:423-9 (1999), respectively. Suitable tumor cell lines are available,
30 e.g. from American Type Tissue Culture Collection catalogs.

4.10.12 RECEPTOR/LIGAND ACTIVITY

A polypeptide of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptor, receptor ligand or inhibitor or agonist of receptor/ligand interactions. A polynucleotide of the
35 invention can encode a polypeptide exhibiting such characteristics. Examples of such receptors

and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses. Receptors and ligands are also useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions.

10 The activity of a polypeptide of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for receptor-ligand activity include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A. M. Kruisbeek, D. H. Margulies, E. M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley- Interscience (Chapter 7.28, 15 Measurement of Cellular Adhesion under static conditions 7.28.1- 7.28.22), Takai et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer et al., J. Exp. Med. 168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:149-160 1989; Stoltenborg et al., J. Immunol. Methods 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt et al., Cell 80:661-670, 1995.

20 By way of example, the polypeptides of the invention may be used as a receptor for a ligand(s) thereby transmitting the biological activity of that ligand(s). Ligands may be identified through binding assays, affinity chromatography, dihybrid screening assays, BIACore assays, gel overlay assays, or other methods known in the art.

Studies characterizing drugs or proteins as agonist or antagonist or partial agonists or a partial antagonist require the use of other proteins as competing ligands. The polypeptides of the 25 present invention or ligand(s) thereof may be labeled by being coupled to radioisotopes, colorimetric molecules or toxin molecules by conventional methods. ("Guide to Protein Purification" Murray P. Deutscher (ed) Methods in Enzymology Vol. 182 (1990) Academic Press, Inc. San Diego). Examples of radioisotopes include, but are not limited to, tritium and carbon-14. Examples of colorimetric molecules include, but are not limited to, fluorescent 30 molecules such as fluorescamine, or rhodamine or other colorimetric molecules. Examples of toxins include, but are not limited, to ricin.

4.10.13 DRUG SCREENING

This invention is particularly useful for screening chemical compounds by using the 35 novel polypeptides or binding fragments thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques.

reference). Method C refers to a polypeptide obtained by using a Hyseq proprietary software program that translates the novel polynucleotide and its complementary strand into six possible amino acid sequences (forward and reverse frames) and chooses the polypeptide with the longest open reading frame.

5 The nearest neighbor results for SEQ ID NO: 1-30368 were obtained by a BLASTP version 2.0al 19MP-WashU search against Genpept release 121 and Geneseq release 200103 (Derwent), using BLAST algorithm. The nearest neighbor result showed the closest homologue for SEQ ID NO: 1-30368. The nearest neighbor results for SEQ ID NO: 1-30368 are incorporated in the attached Sequence Listing.

10 Using eMatrix software package (Stanford University, Stanford, CA) (Wu et al., J. Comp. Biol., Vol. 6 pp. 219-235 (1999) herein incorporated by reference), all the sequences were examined to determine whether they had identifiable signature regions. The attached Sequence Listing provides the results obtained by eMatrix analysis for each polypeptide as follows: the signature region found in the indicated polypeptide sequences, the description of the signature, 15 the eMatrix p-value(s) and the position(s) of the signature within the polypeptide sequence.

18 Using the pFam software program (Sonnhammer et al., Nucleic Acids Res., Vol. 26(1) pp. 320-322 (1998) herein incorporated by reference) all the polypeptide sequences were examined for domains with homology to certain peptide domains. The attached Sequence Listing provides the results obtained by PFAM analysis for each peptide, namely: the name of 20 the domain found, the description, the p-value and the pFam score for the identified domain within the sequence.

25 Tables 1 and 2 follow. Table 1 shows the various tissue sources of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368. Table 2 shows the start and stop nucleotides for the translated amino acid sequence for which each assemblage encodes. Table 2 also provides a correlation between the amino acid sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing, the nucleotide sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing and the SEQ ID NO: in USSN 09/540,217

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, a mature protein coding portion of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, an active domain of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, and complementary sequences thereof.
5
2. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide with biological activity, wherein said polynucleotide hybridizes to the polynucleotide of claim 1 under stringent hybridization conditions.
- 10 3. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide with biological activity, wherein said polynucleotide has greater than about 90% sequence identity with the polynucleotide of claim 1.
4. The polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide is DNA.
- 15 5. An isolated polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide comprises the complementary sequences.
6. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 1.
- 20 7. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 1.
8. A host cell genetically engineered to comprise the polynucleotide of claim 1.
9. A host cell genetically engineered to comprise the polynucleotide of claim 1 operatively associated with a regulatory sequence that modulates expression of the polynucleotide in the host cell.
25
10. An isolated polypeptide, wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a polypeptide encoded by any one of the polynucleotides of claim 1; and
 - 30 (b) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide hybridizing under stringent conditions with any one of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368.
11. A composition comprising the polypeptide of claim 10 and a carrier.
- 35 12. An antibody directed against the polypeptide of claim 10.

13. A method for detecting the polynucleotide of claim 1 in a sample, comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polynucleotide of claim 1 for a period sufficient to form the complex; and
- 5 b) detecting the complex, so that if a complex is detected, the polynucleotide of claim 1 is detected.

14. A method for detecting the polynucleotide of claim 1 in a sample, comprising:

- a) contacting the sample under stringent hybridization conditions with 10 nucleic acid primers that anneal to the polynucleotide of claim 1 under such conditions;
- b) amplifying a product comprising at least a portion of the polynucleotide of claim 1; and
- c) detecting said product and thereby the polynucleotide of claim 1 in the 15 sample.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the polynucleotide is an RNA molecule and the method further comprises reverse transcribing an annealed RNA molecule into a cDNA polynucleotide.

20 16. A method for detecting the polypeptide of claim 10 in a sample, comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a compound that binds to and forms a complex with the polypeptide under conditions and for a period sufficient to form the complex; and
- b) detecting formation of the complex, so that if a complex formation is detected, the polypeptide of claim 10 is detected.

25

17. A method for identifying a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10, comprising:

- a) contacting the compound with the polypeptide of claim 10 under conditions sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex; and
- 30 b) detecting the complex, so that if the polypeptide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10 is identified.

18. A method for identifying a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10, comprising:

a) contacting the compound with the polypeptide of claim 10, in a cell, under conditions sufficient to form a polypeptide/compound complex, wherein the complex drives expression of a reporter gene sequence in the cell; and

5 b) detecting the complex by detecting reporter gene sequence expression, so that if the polypeptide/compound complex is detected, a compound that binds to the polypeptide of claim 10 is identified.

19. A method of producing the polypeptide of claim 10, comprising,

10 a) culturing a host cell comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, a mature protein coding portion of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, an active domain of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, complementary sequences thereof and a polynucleotide sequence hybridizing under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO: 1-30368, under conditions sufficient to express the polypeptide in said cell; and

15 b) isolating the polypeptide from the cell culture or cells of step (a).

20. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 30369-60736, the mature protein portion thereof, or the active domain thereof.

21. The polypeptide of claim 20 wherein the polypeptide is provided on a polypeptide array.

22. A collection of polynucleotides, wherein the collection comprises the sequence information of at least one of SEQ ID NO: 1-30368.

25. 23. The collection of claim 22, wherein the collection is provided on a nucleic acid array.

24. The collection of claim 23, wherein the array detects full-matches to any one of the polynucleotides in the collection.

30. 25. The collection of claim 23, wherein the array detects mismatches to any one of the polynucleotides in the collection.

26. The collection of claim 22, wherein the collection is provided in a computer-readable format.

27. A method of treatment comprising administering to a mammalian subject in need thereof a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising a polypeptide of claim 10 or 20 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 28 A method of treatment comprising administering to a mammalian subject in need thereof a therapeutic amount of a composition comprising an antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 10 or 20 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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